Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 743. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 8.

John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors. HOLLIDAYSBURG & ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., DECEMBER 6, 1861.

RAILROAD CARS.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Mail T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 1.55 P. M., connecting with Mail Tr. West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on depart. M. T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 2.45 P. M., on departure of Mail Tr. West.
" 9.10 P. M., on departure of Fast L. West.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday and third Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John McClelland, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
A A Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R Greenwood, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine, Town Council.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
George B Cramer, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, William Boyden, James Lowther, E A Beck, School Directors.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

...pectable dealers throughout the ...ses of 100 dozen each.

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...6 Vesey st., New York.

...,
...huston, Jack & Co.)
...ysburg, Pa.

Co.)

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

Below we give our readers a sketch of the characters and accomplishments of the rival commanders of the Union and the Rebel forces, as displayed in their Mexican campaign, and stated by a corporal in the service. It may be interesting.

McClellan and Beauregard in Mexico.

Doing guard duty on one of these clear frosty nights is what I call a "big thing." Standing before a huge fire, whose glimmering rays shoot into the dense pine forest which surrounds you as if they, too, had partaken of the spirit of vigilance, and were searching for some hidden foe, one's mind naturally is affected, and every shadow and tree has an association which awakens the soldier to a full appreciation of his sentinel duties. But such a night as last night—dark, dreary, wet, and disagreeable in the extreme—has an entirely different effect and we cluster around the fire, piled high with *Secesh* rails, which at times seemed to exert its best light and most genial rays to spread humor and life among those who stood smoking around it. Then as if exasperated at the failure, it would splutter and crack, contending furiously with every drop of rain, and hiss out a strong reproof at the element which was making the sentinels so uncomfortable.—But the guard must be vigilantly maintained through the night, and we dare not sleep; for you must know, Mr. Editor, that sleep courts the soldier's eyelids as sweetly under the dropping rain as it does in his tent, if, perchance, he has a gum blanket for a bed, and his knapsack for a pillow.

I proposed a song, but the only music that could be raised was made by a little corporal, who doled out in a most melancholy style,

"Some days must be dark and dreary."

This seemed to be the only song that the corporal knew, and the only one of that kind which we wanted to hear. Under these auspices, I proposed a story, and the sergeant of the guard, an old Mexican soldier, "up and told" the following story, which I quote, as nearly as I can recollect, in his own words:

Seated in my tent one evening, just before the battle of the city of Mexico, the captain came to me with, "corporal, I have been requested to send a trusty non-commissioned officer to the general council tonight as a messenger. Will you go?" I replied in the affirmative, thanking the captain for his confidence. Our company was, at that time, detached from its regiment, and was doing special duty at General Scott's headquarters. In the discharge of that duty, I had made a point of being specially attentive, and had thereby gained the confidence of our captain, and once or twice was commended by old "Fuss and Feathers" himself. I brushed up my old clothes, and brightening my shoes and brass plates in the neatest manner possible that evening, presented myself to the Adjutant General for instructions. I found that the council about to meet for the consideration of General Scott's plans for taking the city, was to be composed of all the colonels in the division, and that my duty would be to go errands, and attend to bringing charts, paper, or whatever might be required.

Well, the council met, and I was at my post. It was the finest body of military men I had ever seen together, and when they assembled around that table, and the old general stood towering high above the rest, I could not help but admire him more than ever. After the customary salutation and organization, they sat down in regard to rank, beginning with General Wool, and succeeding each other in seats, as seniority of rank gave them privilege. It was no time for delay, and the General spoke rapidly and with earnestness, occasionally referring to some one on the right or left for information or corroboration.—Thus carefully and explicitly were the movements and marches, the sallies, and sorties, the whole plan developed, so that all seemed to understand. But presently a plan was discovered, something was wrong, and I saw by the perplexed look of those around the table that a very serious mistake had been made, but from what cause, my knowledge of military affairs did not enable me to judge. A dispute arose between some colonel and the engineer-in-chief, in regard to the position and strength of some battery, and the topography of the surrounding country. The colonel said that frequent reconnoissance of the ground, from the fact of his being encamped near the place in question, led him, even in direct opposition to the chart of the engineer, to protest against its truthfulness, and he would urge upon the Gen. to make himself sure of the state of affairs before he fully completed his plan. But this would not do; it was necessary that very important and vigorous movements should take place, or no action could be carried on with safety or with certainty. It seemed, in fact, to be a main point, at which positive success would have to fall to the American forces. Finally, the Col. said that there was a young Lieutenant in his regiment who had a correct chart of the defences, and the map of the demesne thereto adjacent. The engineer-in-chief sneeringly said, "*Very Well*, sir, you had better send for *your* authority, and let us see this great map." The General nodded his approval, and the Colonel gave me the name and address of the Lieutenant. The encampment was not very far away, and I mounted my horse and rode off in haste to the regiment headquarters, and found the very man I was in search of in the Colonel's tent, with draughting paper on a table before him, and sketches of the city and its surroundings scattered everywhere.—I handed him the note, which he read and hastily tore up, asking me if I could wait until he could borrow a horse. I told him I could, but had not long to wait, for he came back in a few moments, and carefully wrapping up his surveys, he placed them in a long tin case, and, mounting, prepared to follow me. On the way he conversed with so much earnestness, and in such a mild, interesting manner, that I felt encouraged to talk and chat, contrary to my usual practice when on horseback. He informed me that he was a graduate of West Point, and that he had there fallen so much in love with the science of geometry that he had made it an almost constant study, and that now he found it very interesting, in the interval of duty, to make sketches and surveys of the city.

When we arrived at the general's quarters again, the Lieutenant was introduced, and, at his Colonel's request, produced his charts. The party was astonished at their finish and fine execution, and when, after examination, they were found to be perfectly correct, General Scott came forward and grasping the young Lieutenant by the hand, personally complimented him on his skill, and thanked him for his efficiency. The chief engineer, somewhat chagrined at this display of learning on the part of his young rival, sneeringly said: "General, perhaps this young man has some plan by which this part of the defences may be attacked." Upon inquiry, it was found that he *had* a plan, which was produced with some degree of reluctance and laid before the assembly. It was read and criticised, and corrected, and finally, to make a long story short, adopted with some amendments by the council. This displeased the engineer, who seemed to think that the Lieutenant, though but a very few years his junior, had no right to display so much knowledge of a science which did not belong to his branch of the service.

"I need not tell you," continued the corporal, "that in the taking of Mexico a few days after, the plan offered by this Lieutenant was of signal service, and that he was breveted soon afterwards."

Here the story ended, and the sergeant relapsed into his "pipe and silence." We all looked for a while into the fire, when one of the sentinels asked him what the name of this young Lieutenant was. He slowly puffed the smoke from his mouth, and answered:

"I believe it was George—GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN."

"And who was the engineer?"

"I believe his name was George, too—GEORGE T. BEAUREGARD."

And we all smoked and looked into the fire, until the sentinel called out—

"Grand rounds! Turn out the guard!"
—*Washington Republican.*

IN HIS LAST PROCLAMATION.—Harris, the rebel Governor of Tennessee, speaks of the foot of the invader polluting his State. That term is pretty nearly worn out by the official traitors of the South. It is their tread that pollutes the consecrated soil of the Republic, and there can be no peace and prosperity so long as they are tolerated.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.—A letter to the Democratic State Convention, signed by all the Democratic candidates and State officers, is in favor of vigorously sustaining the Government in its present struggle, to maintain the Constitution, laws, and Union, at all hazards, and at any cost of blood and treasure.

☞ Ephriam being asked how rogues managed to pick so many locks, answered with a grave shake of the head, that he did not know, such deeds were always done *pry*-vately.

Nashville, Tennessee.

The New York *Times* gives the following description of the proposed new capital of the Rebels:

The city of Nashville—to which Jeff now proposes to remove himself, his satellites, his secretaries, his bureaux, and his Congress, and where he proposes to set up a Government, which will probably last for some weeks yet—is the capital of the State of Tennessee, and is situated on the Cumberland river, two hundred miles (following the windings of the stream) above its junction with the Ohio. The city is built chiefly on the south side of the river, on the slopes and at the foot of a hill rising about two hundred feet above the water. The city has (had) a population of about 30,000. Among the other inducements for establishing the capital here was doubtless the fact of its being a great railroad centre, as well as having river navigation generally all the year round. There are five railroads radiating from Nashville—the Tennessee and Alabama, the Louisville and Nashville, the Edgefield and Kentucky, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Nashville and North-Western.—Steamboats ascend from the mouth of the Cumberland to Nashville, and the river is navigable by steamboats of 1,500 tons for fifty miles above the city, and by smaller boats to the falls five hundred miles. Unlike Richmond, Nashville is a remarkably healthy city, owing in part to the rocky side on which it is built. As Davis has shaken with the ague nearly half the time he has been in Richmond, he will doubtless be glad of the chance to get cured of that miserable disease, by a change of climate and location. Nashville is generally well built, and there are numerous imposing public buildings. One of the finest of the former is the new Capitol, situated on an eminence one hundred and seventy-five feet above the river, and constructed inside and out of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone. It is three stories high, including the basement. At each end there is an Ionic portico of eight columns, each four feet six inches in diameter, and thirty three feet five inches high; and each of the sides has also a portico of six columns. A tower rises above the centre of the roof to the height of two hundred and six feet from the ground.—It has a quadrangular rusticated base, forty-two feet high, surmounted by a circular bell thirty-seven feet high, and twenty-six feet eight inches in diameter, with eight fluted Corinthian columns, designed from the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens. The dimensions of the whole building are 138 by 238 feet, and it cost over a million of dollars. It is approached by four avenues, which rise from terrace to terrace, by broad marble steps. The edifice is considered the handsomest State Capitol in the Union. This is the building in which the Secession Congress will hold its sessions. It was held out by the citizens of Nashville as one of the principal inducements to remove the capital to their town. There are many other fine public buildings—a court house, a penitentiary, theatre, hospital, university, State bank, etc. At Secession time the periodical press of the city comprised five daily newspapers, eight weeklies, and eight monthly publications. Several of these papers have perished of late; but in addition to them, the late Louisville *Courier* (Secession) is now printed there. The Nashville press has long been the most respectable in Tennessee—noted for moderation and solid sense.

The commerce of Nashville has been very large, and was carried on river, rail, and turnpike roads. A great part of this is, of course, now destroyed—though the fact that it has been made a military provision depot has prevented its failing into as great a dilapidation as some of the other cities of the State. The average annual shipments are 30,000 bales of cotton, 6,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 3,000,000 bushels wheat, 6,000,000 bushels Indian corn, 10,000 casks bacon, and 25,000 hogs. The neighborhood is a famous stock-raising country, and has a high reputation for blood horses, jackasses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and cashmere goats. The Southern Methodist Book Concern, one of the largest book manufactories in the United States, here carried on its operations. Some years ago they got a large number of printers from this and other Northern cities—most of whom soon got disgusted and returned, and the best left before Secession times.—The value of taxable property is (has been) about $15,000,000. Seven miles from the city is the State Lunatic Asylum, where Davis, if he escapes the gallows or the penitentiary, may yet be glad to find a refuge under the plea that Secession was but a frolic of insanity. Twelve miles east from the city, is the "Hermitage," the celebated residence of Andrew Jackson, which will constantly remind the Confederate Congress of the fact that "The Union must and shall be preserved."

A late letter written from there says:—"The blight of Secession has arrested the progress of Nashville. A walk over the business portion of the city, a survey of the customless appearance of the open and account of the closed stores on the public squares in Market, Cherry, College, Union, and Broad streets, and of the idle workshops and factories on Water and other streets, reveals plainly the severity of the blow inflicted upon the trade and industry of the city by the severance of the ties that cemented Tennessee, politically and commercially, with the North. Nashville will henceforth keep pace with Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, or New Orleans on the road to inevitable ruin."—Among the residents of Nashville is John Bell, late Union candidate for the Presidency of these United States, who would do well to read over to the Confederate Congress some of his speeches of a year ago. There was, until lately, a large Union element in the city as in the surrounding country, but most of it now acquiesces in the existing *status* of political affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Your Evenings Boys.

Great boys and little boys, here is a question which concerns you all. How do you spend your evenings? If your parents or guardians allow you to go from home in the evening, where do you go, and how is the time spent by you? Read this little account, and think of the lesson it teaches:

Joseph Clark was a fine looking and healthy a lad as left the country to go into a city store. His cheek was with health, red his arm strong, and his step quick. His master liked his looks, and said that boy will make something. He had been clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a change in Joseph. His cheek grew pale his eyes hollow, and he always seemed sleepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing for a while. At length finding Joseph alone in the counting-room one day, he asked him if he was well.

"Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph.

"You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbott.

"Have the headache sometimes," the young man said.

"What gives you the headache?" asked the merchant.

"I do not know as I know sir."

"Do you go to bed in good season?"

Joseph blushed. "As early as most of the boarders," he said.

"How do you spend your evenings, Joseph?"

"Oh, sir, not as my pious mother would approve," answered the young man, tears startling in his eyes.

"Joseph," said the old merchant, your character and all your future usefulness and prosperity depend upon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's evenings that make him or break him."

Africans at Home.

* * * * * *

As the vessel continues to stop, let us try to procure a little game for dinner. If you are a good sportsman your bag will soon be filled with partridges, guinea fowls, or wild pigeons; for these birds are far from being shy, not having learned to fear the gun.—A native may have occasionally shot a bird, but probably not in this immediate neighborhood, and he never fires at one when on the wing. Blackie is a bad marksman, and he does not know what a good gun means. As iron is very precious in his eyes, he thinks that the value of a gun depends much upon its weight. Another sign of its goodness is its flashing well in the pan. So Blackie goes to a merchant's store, where every article imported from Europe is sold, from a bar of iron or a bale of cloth, to a needle and thread. He knows the value of his own articles, or at least the merchant does not quarrel with him on their account.

"Now show me one good gun."

The gentleman offers him a nice, light fowling-piece, with which he might manage to kill a bird.

"How much him be?"

"Thirty dollars," says the merchant.

"You tink me fool-man, gib tirty dollars for dis gun—him no weigh nothing."

The merchant shows him another, which he says will perhaps suit him better. It is of Birmingham manufacture, worth nothing, its prime cost being only a few shillings—but it is heavy, and has a good steel and flint.

"This is only five dollars."

The negro feels that it has weight of metal, and his eyes brighten with hope.—It is new and clean, makes a good clink, and sparkles well when the trigger is drawn. So after a while, he tries it with a charge of powder. Bravo, how it flashes! The bargain is concluded, and five dollars worth of goods are given for this trumpery article, which no bird need fear at a distance of many yards; and which will soon need to be repaired, if it does not burst—especially as the owner has no mercy on his powder.

THE ARROW THAT ENTERS HEAVEN.—If the *arrow of prayer* enter heaven, we must draw it from a soul *full bent.*

The Oil Business.

Last spring the oil well mania reached its climax in every section of this country, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in "oil sites" and machinery for boring and pumping. Fortunes were made in prospective, and every lucky strike was heralded throughout the north. All this has changed, and in nearly every section the "fever" has died out completely. One of our exchanges from the Mecco district says;

"The oil fever has about died out in this section. Persons who dreamed of greasy fortunes in the spring have learned that gold may be so heavily lubricated as to slip away. Many who expended considerable money have abandoned their wells entirely, while some have for the present suspended operations and are waiting for something to turn up. The small fry-wells on Oil creek are stopped, because a well that pumps twenty-five or one hundred barrels a day cannot compete with one that rates eight hundred or a thousand."

From Western Virginia we hear no longer the wonderful accounts of "flowing wells" pouring out a fortune for their lucky owners at the rate of a thousand barrels per day. The fortunes of war have sadly interfered with the operation of the wells in that district, and instead of wagons filled with oil plying to and fro on the marvellously muddy roads of the Kanawha, there is nothing to be seen but the regularly passing army trains. It will be an interesting theme for future historians of this section to compute the amount of money which has been literally "sunk" in boring "dry wells," though the subject will be a decidedly unpleasant one for the victims, for years to come.

Barnum's Last Story.

Barnum is always ready with a good story. His latest is the following, which is told of Elias Howe, jr., who has been very active in fitting for the war. Mr. Howe has spent thousands of dollars in this way, and taken so great an interest in military affairs that he has but little time to attend to anything else.

One day a very worthy Connecticut deacon called upon the gentleman with a subscription list. He wanted Mr. Howe to give something towards erecting a new church.

"A new church?" replied Howe; "ah, a new church. I don't think I can give anything because I am spending all my spare money for the war. Can't think of anything else."

The deacon looked despondent. Mr. Howe seemed firm in his determination not to give a "red." At last he asked the deacon what the new church was to be called.

"The Church of St. Peter, sir," was the reply.

"Ah, the Church of St. Peter," replied Howe: 'Well, as St. Peter, was the only fighting apostle in the lot, I guess I'll have to give something. But I can't do much for St. Peter, as my time and money must be almost entirely devoted to Salt Peter."

A Noble Boy.

The Louisville *Journal* says: We have had the pleasure of receiving a blanket from Mr. George S. Savage, of Millersburg, under circumstances of peculiar interest. He states that as he was reading the *Journal* before his family in the evening, when he came to an article refering to the destitution of some of our Kentucky soldiers on the line of the Nashville Railroad, his little boy, about six years old, said: "Mother, send my blankat to the poor soldiers. I will do without it." Before he went to sleep, this darling boy—the future of a line of patriot's—in his little prayers, asked God to bless the soldiers. "Oh ye of little faith" in the great and holy cause of our country, who sleep warm and feed sumptuously, and yet are niggard in your gifts to our volunteers, think of the noble spirit which animates the heart of that little boy, and "go ye and do likewise." Our dear young friend will be delightod to know that his humble gift, like the widow's mite, recorded on the everlasting page of heaven's register, has started for its destination, and we join with him in his fervent petition, "May God bless the soldier.

The Praying Christian Soldier.

On the Sabbath morning on which the battle of Lake Champlain was fought, the British Commodore sent a man to the mast-head to ascertain what the Americans were doing on Commodore McDonough's ship. The lookout told him that they were gathered together about the main mast, and seemed to be at prayer. "Ah," said Commodore Downie, "that looks well for them, but bad for us." And so it proved; for at the very first shot from the American ship which was a chain shot, the British Commodore was cut in to and killed in in a moment. Commodore McDonough was a man of prayer, and brave as a lion in battle. He died as he lived, a simple hearted, earnest Christian.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

Battle at Fort Pickens.

All the information that we have received respecting the fight at Fort Pickens comes through rebel sources. But few casualities occurred and nothing was gained by either party. Hostilities were suspended for a time with a prospect of renewal. The rebels are strongly entrenched and our forces will meet with a determined resistance. But we have confidence in the valor of our troops and their ability to conquer as they advance.

Traitorous Sympathy.

New York City is not entirely rid of traitorous sympathizers; which fact we learn from the tone of the *Albion*, a semi British newspaper published on Manhatton Island. The paper loudly complains of the conduct of our officers in arresting the renegades, Slidell and Mason, and turns with its appeals to British pride to vindicate the national honor. It is a mortal sin for the nation to suffer such papers to slander and calumniate the men whose conduct contributed so successfully to the re-establishment of the Union and the suppression of treason.

The Irish Famine.

Another disaster has befallen poor Ireland in the form of an impending famine. Accounts from the districts, reporting the destruction of the potatoe crop multiply and indeed present the matter in such a light as to lead us to believe that the distress of this year will exceed the suffering of 1847. The clergy of the Deanery of Castlebar have passed a resolution stating that they have investigated the cause of alarm and find that there is great reason to be apprehensive. Appeals for relief are going up from all parts of the Island and the local gentry feel themselves called upon to do something for the suffering poor. We had hoped after the distress of 1847 the people of Ireland would so modify their agricultural pursuits as to effectually guard against a recurrence of the troubles of that year. But they still persisted to a great extent in raising but a single article of food and when that failed starvation could not help but stare them in the face. A variety of agricultural productions is the only human means that can be employed in any country to guard against suffering for the want of bread. Some journalists suggest emigration as the only effectual remedy for the evil. This we think would be but a temporary remedy—and the best plan is to get to the root of the evil.

Charles J. Biddle.

It is with reluctance that we undertake to notice the contents of a letter written by Chas. J. Biddle to his political friends in Philadelphia. This letter in some way may fall into the hands of our readers and to do justice to the reputation of the Republican voters, we feel it our duty to accompany it with our ideas of its value and truthfulness. The Colonel happened to be at home a few days ago and his friends Geo. M. Dallas, Chas J. Ingersoll and others wrote to him a polite note congratulating him, and requesting him to name a day when it would be convenient for him to attend a public dinner, proposed to be given. In reply the Col. wrote a very abusive epistle, reflecting upon the integrity of the people and their public servants. We do not wish our readers to rely upon our *ipse dixit* but shall draw copiously from the letter itself. He says "I am a Democrat," but that "I do not belong to any knot of politicians." But we are fearful of his being a "Democrat" that will use his influence in Congress, as did Breckenridge, against the Administration instead of for it.

Passing along: "This too, we may say for the Democratic party that while it maintained its sway 'secession' was a little baffled clique: as the Republican party rose 'secession' became an army with banners." He here insinuates that the Republican party has been the cause of secession. How does this tally with the facts.—Whilst the Democratic party had the sway; whilst James Buchanan was President; whilst the Senate of the United States was strongly Democratic; and whilst the Democratic party had a large and respectable minority in the House, whilst the Democratic party undivided in 1860 could have carried the election, secession was plotting in the Cabinet, in the army, in the political Council-House; all over the south and formed at no time during the existence of the Republican party, the "baffled Clique" which Col. Biddle calls it.

"The false prophets of the party promised their followers that three months would see the end of all the trouble, * * * They had so persistently abused that part of the American people that live across a geographical line, that they had come at last to underrate and despise them." How mild and dignified the language of a Col. of a Pennsylvania regiment appointed by a Black Republican Governor! Here is the arrow for the loyal citizen that has worked to arrest the progress of unpaid labor. We ask you who is false, he who would gather around the administration and with arm and voice and heart give it support, or he who would call your rulers false? Again he says, "when the national flag was struck down at Charleston and the National Capital was threatened by secession, the North rose like one man." This was a proud moment for America and how much the contemplation of such an event must be; little the man who casts upon the leaders of the people, the imputation of falsity when the whole north was confident not from the teachings of demagogues, but from the noble impulse of the great national heart! An impulse that taught them that treason must wither at the approach of virtuous loyalty.

"Men began to say that the war was to become a Black Republican job." We say that calumniators like Biddle said so, who gladly accepted commissions, and wept and swore because they could get no more. "Politicians," said he, "were placed at the head of the troops," and we add, Chas. J. Biddle also. "And whilst the officers spouted and revelled, the rank and file were robbed of their right." Where was Biddle during all this revelry? Reader you may guess. Biddle don't take dinner with his friends. He goes to Congress—to spout perchance. He will help the administration he says. God grant that he may not follow in the footsteps of his former leader, the fallen Senator from Kentucky.

For the Whig.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1861.

Messrs Editors:

Dear sirs—As we are safely esconced in a little ten by twelve in one of the hotels of this beautiful city it may be interesting to your readers to have a line from us, a descriptive of some of the scenes and the appearances of the town and its surroundings. After saying that we embarked upon a rail way train at one of your snug inland towns, it will only take a moment to tell how we passed rapidly through wide vallies; along mountain ridges, through dark tunnels, between frowning piles of rocks, over trembling bridges and by the side of broad and sweeping rivers, until our eyes greeted the tall spires of the churches and the towering chimneys of the manufacturies of this sober and industrious city. Once have we began our rambles. But we did not meet that bustle and movement which always attaches itself to a large city. The streets as formerly were not piled so high and full with barrels and boxes as to obstruct the way. The stores and places of business were shut up. To describe Philadelphia as when we came here would be but the repetition of a description of modern Pompeii. Gentle reader do you ask why? Because it was Sunday. Sunday at noon. When the people are all shut up in their houses waiting for the Sabbath evening service.—Monday morning however finds us surrounded with more of business like life.—Along the side-walks are many men and women running in hot haste after their business. They act as though it were the last day and the work all had to be done. Chestnut street is the only one which presents anything like the appearance of the city in more prosperous times. It is the fashionable promenade, and this accounts for its activity. Other parts of the city are but dragging themselves along. A great number of stores, dwelling houses, shops and offices are either for sale or rent: at least one-fourth of the buildings, would be disposed of at a great sacrifice. We visited the Navy Yard which at this time exibits more activity than it has ever done before. The yard at this time is not open to general visitors but if one is fortunate enough to obtain a pass he can have the pleasure of a ramble among the piles of cannon balls and old guns. Quite a number of war vessels and gun-boats are fitting up—some being planked, coppered and otherwise repaired—whilst others are taking on board supplies preparatory to a departure for some southern destination.—The old "Keystone" lies out in the river in front of the yard with her guns frowning from her decks and threatning destinctive to the hand that would turn them against the flag that floats in the breeze. The shipping along the Delaware is as extensive as it ever was, and more vessels seem to be lading than discharging. The cold breezes off the water make it a little unpleasant to ramble along the shore so let us turn a little further into the town. To Front street. Near the warehouses of the U. S. Inspector, we come upon drays and carts in profusion, thundering over the unyielding pavements and each driver striving to excell in boistering. We turn from Front into Walnut and after traversing this a considerable distance find ourselves opposite to the U. S. Custom House, a magnificent marble building opening both upon Walnut and upon Chestnut. The interior is plain, comfortable and convenient. In at one door and out at the other, we pass up Chestnut to Independence Hall where in a moment comes rushing to one's mind, the events of years gone by and the memories of sages whose wisdom has not been wasted by the prodigalty of their posterity.—Standing beneath the roof of that temple, the dwelling place of Liberty, we could not refrain from tears and wish that our eyes could behold those noble countenances that once beamed with the glow of patriotism and radiated with the love of liberty. But on turning to the walls and on beholding the written evidence of Arnold's treasen the contemplation of his guilt caused us to shrink back. So in future days when the hand of posterity touches the evidence of the treachery of men born and reared within the shades of the tomb of Washington, will it be withdrawn horrified at the witness of human guilt. We can only close by saying that Philadelphia is worthy of such a trust as she has committed to her, the guardianship of the birth place of independence and the tomb of Franklin.—That she may ever be distinguished for her loyalty to the Union and ever be the pride of our state is the wish of a

CITIZEN.

Washington On Dits.

A special dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Bills are now perfecting for an early introduction into Congress. Senator Sherman will bring in a bill for the reduction of the civil expenditures of the government, and Senator Wilson contemplates the introduction of a bill to abolish the offices of sutler in our regiments.

"The War Department, it is reported, is convinced that Gen. Scott was right in rejecting the offers of cavalry regiments for the war. It is found that raw mounted troops are of very little use for active service.

Col. Segar, the member of Congress from Fortress Monroe district of Virginia, is understood to be a conditional Unionist, holding the position that if the government attack the institution of slavery, he will not support war measures. Objections will be made to his taking a seat in the Congress.

The number of rebel prisoners left in the old Capitol building in this city is one hundred.

The Army Beef Contracts.

The army beef contracts have been closed. There are three contracts, each for 4 000 cattle. The first was taken by McQuade, of Pittsburg, Pa., at $3,98, delivered at Pittsburg—the first delivery to be made on the 30th inst. The second contract was awarded to Jas. Lowther, of Latrobe, and Israel Painter, of Greensburg at $3.57, delivered at Harrisburg—first delivery 31st December. The third lot was awarded to F. Ruff & Co., of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, at $3.55, delivered at Harrisburg, York, or Chambersburg—first delivery to be made on the 30th January.—The contracting parties are all of Pennsylvania. These lots, with that awarded October 20, to Markle & Johnson, at $3.43, will complete the call for 16,000 head. The bids ranged from $3·39 to $6.

The Slaves and the War.

LANCASTER, Nov. 30.—Prof. McCoy's oration, "The London Times on the Rebellion and the War," delivered before the President and Cabinet, was repeated here last night for the benefit of the Children's Home, before a large audience, and received with the most enthusiastic applause.

The orator stated that the question of freeing the slaves of rebel masters, as an act of the war, would certainly be pressed upon Congress by many distinguished members.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, have both stated to Prof. McCoy their intention to introduce such bills in both Houses. This announcement was received by the audience with great favor.

☞ The Sunday Dispatch, of yesterday, denounces Charles J. Biddle in the most unmeasured terms for his recent letter, and declares that he (Biddle) will be certain to experience that misery which is likely to make him the associate of disloyal time servers.

THE REBELLION.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

Seizure of a Railroad Train by The Rebels.

THE MONEY AND MAILS SAVED.

An Engagement with the Rebels at Black-Walnut.

Eight Killed, Seventeen Wounded and Five Prisoners Captured.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 30.

The train on the Platte County Railroad was seized yesterday on its arrival at Weston, by the guerrillas under Sergeant Gordon, and the U. S. express company's freight appropriated. All the money in charge of the express was saved. The mail matter was not taken. Gordon had previously robbed the stores of several Union men of Weston. No more trains will run on that road till this gang is dispersed.

Major R. M. Hough, A. D. C. to Gen. Hunter, in command of four companies of the first Missouri cavalry, as an escort to a large train from Sedalia, arrived yesterday. The command had an engagement with the rebels at Black Walnut creek, Johnston county, killed eight cavalry, wounded seventeen and took five prisoners. Five Federals including Major Hough, were injured. None severely. Weather cold and ice running in the river.

LATER NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Doings on Tybee Island.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Port Royal, on the 27th, has arrived at this port. She brings only a small mail.

The steamer Bienville, hence, was going in at Port Royal as the Ocean Queen came out.

Commodore Dupont has transferred his flag from the Wabash to the Susquehanna. He and General Sherman had just returned in the steamship McClellan to Hilton Head, they having landed a force of marines on Tybee Island. The marines had commenced repairing the fortifications and constructing new ones.

Eight gunboats were at anchor off Tybee Island, to cover our troops in case of necessity.

The rebels had sunk two vessels between Tybee Island and Fort Pulaski in the narrow part of the Savannah river channel, to prevent the fleet from going up to that city.

A small schooner is to be sent up to one of the Islands above Hilton Head, to load with cotton, and would sail in a few days, by order of the naval authorities.

The fleet that was fitting out for another expedition was already awaiting the orders that were expected to arrive by the steamer Bienville.

The town of Beaufort was still unoccupied, but two gunboats were anchored off the place, and the town was daily visited by officers of the army and navy.

No engagement had taken place with the rebels, nor had any of the latter been seen either at Hilton Head or Beaufort.

The health of the troops was good.

The steamer Vanderbilt was to sail for New York in a about two days.

A Rebel Account.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains several telegrams from Augusta, Ga., one of which, dated the 26th inst., announces that the Federal troops have taken possession of Tybee Island.

Another, dated the 27th, announces that Commodore Tatnall, with his fleet, has gone down to drive the Hessians off.

Price's Army Moving Northward.

ROLLA, Mo., Dec. 1.

A scout who has followed the army of the rebels since the evacuation of Springfield, came in yesterday. He reports the rebels, some 15,000 strong, moving north in three divisions. The right wing, 6,000 strong, commanded by Gen McBride, rested on Stockton, Cedar county. The left held a position near Nevado, Vernon county, under command of Gen. Rains, with 4,000 men. Gen. Price, with 5,000, commanded the centre, and was near Monticello, Vernon county. These figures were obtained from the Quartermaster of the rebel forces by our scout. Price's intention is to march into Kansas, and make that State the field of his operations. His spies report to him that Gen. Lane is at Fort Scott with 5,000 men. Price will evade a battle and pass into Kansas at or near Butler, Bates county.

The march was taken up on the 20th inst. Col. Clarkson, commanding the rear of the rebel army, left Greenfield on Sunday last. Gen. Price issued an order to Gen. McCulloch to follow him,, which the latter disregarded, and is now moving towards Arkansas, to go into winter quarters. The rebels are poorly clad and poorly fed, and evince a disposition to disband. Fifty of Freeman's marauders were at Steelsville, breaking open stores and houses.—Freeman, himself, with two hundred men, is reported in that vicinity.

Major Bowen, with 1,000 cavalry, left here yesterday with the view of getting south of Freeman and cutting off his retreat.

Marshal Kane Released.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Marshal Kane of Baltimore, has been released from Fort Warren, on parole, to be absent three weeks, to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened at noon with prayer by Rev. Mr. Stockton. The roll of members was then called by the clerks.

One hundred and fourteen members answered to their names, including Messrs. Sargeant and Phelps of California, Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson of Iowa, and Mr. Cradlebaugh, delegate from Nevada.

Mr. Dawes, (Mass.,) moved that Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, be sworn in as the member from the second district of Tennessee.

Mr. Stevens, (Pa.,) said that Mr Maynard may have been properly elected, but we all know the fact that Tennessee was as far as it could be out of the Union. As there were several other cases he thought that the subject brought forward by Mr. Dawes should be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Dawes thought this was an exception to the rule, as Mr. Maynard was regularly elected by a large majority at the August election, and before Tennessee had taken any steps to get out of the Union. He also possessed the proper certificate which qualified him as a member.

Mr. Stevens, (Pa.,) asked the direct question whether Mr. Maynard was elected before the State attempted to secede and at the time fixed by law.

Mr. Dawes replied that he was so informed, and that his election took place under the law which had existed for a long time.

Mr. Stevens then withdrew his motion and Mr. Maynard was accordingly sworn in as member of Congress from Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, (N. Y.) a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to join such as may be appointed by the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both houses were assembled and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Hickman, (Pa.,) presented the certificate of the Provisional Government of North Carolina, dated at Hatteras, certifiing to the election of Mr. Foster as member of Congress from that State

Mr. Vallandingham, (Ohio,) raised a question of order. The claim of Mr Foster was referred at the extra session to the Committee on selections without favorable action.

Mr. Hickman replied that this was a new question different from that of the former election.

The Speaker overruled the point of order taken by Mr. Vallandingham.

Mr. Stevens, (Pa.,) said no harm would be done by referring the certificate; and on his motion the case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico, was sworn in.

Mr. Blair of Virginia, the successor of Mr. Carlisle, was also qualified.

Mr. Richardson, (Ill.,) moved that Mr. Segar, of Virginia, be also sworn in.

Mr. Dawes desired that this case should be referred.

Mr. Richardson earnestly argued that Mr. Segar should be sworn in. The House should not deny to the people of Accomac and Northampton counties a proper representation, especially as they had laid down their arms which they had taken up against the federal government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the provisional government of Virginia.

Mr. Kellogg, (Ill.,) argued that Mr. Segar should be admitted in accordance with the principles already settled at the extra session.

Mr. Dawes desired to do no disrespect by wishing the question referred. He wanted the House to consider the subject in all its bearings. It should be ascertained whether this gentleman was elected by 10, 20 or 1,000 votes in a district where 10,000 may be cast. He wanted a rule that they could stand by in the future.—The subject was then referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States of America—

First. That, in behalf of the people of these States, we do again solemnly declare that the war in which we are now engaged, against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the Government, has for its object the suppression of such rebellion and re-establishment of the rightful authortiy of the National Constitution and laws over the entire extent of our common country.

Second. That while we disclaim all power under the Constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institution of the several States, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and that, during its continuance, the recognized authority of the maxim that the safety of the State is the highest law, subordinates the right of property and dominates over civil relations.

Third. That, therefore, we do hereby declare that, in our judgment, the President of the United States, as the commander-in-chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the National Government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued, wherever the same will avail to weaken the power of the rebels in arms, or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. Dunn, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 50 nay70.

The question recurred on Mr. Eliot's resolution.

Mr. Roscoe A. Conkling, of New York, proposed an amendment, which Mr. Eliot accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves held by disloyal citizens.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morow a week in, order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would call up the following resolution next Tuesday week:

Resolved. That, in legislation to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights, under the Constitution and laws, of all loyal citizens.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, submitted the following for future consideration:

Whereas, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States: *and whereas*, there can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this republic so long as that institution exists within it; *and whereas*, slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; *and whereas*, by the law of nations it is our right to liberate the slaves of an enemy—to weaken his powers: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to declare free, and direct all generals and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or shall aid in quelling the rebellion.

Second. *And it is further resolved*, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens, who are, and shall remain, active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of the resolution.

Mr. Roscoe A. Conkling submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this House whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

SENATE.

The Vice President called the Senate to order at noon. About forty members were present.

On motion of Mr. Hale, 12 o'clock m., was fixed for the hour of opening the daily session.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, (Iowa,) a message was ordered to be sent to the House notifying that body that a quorum of Senators was present and the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

An informal recess was then taken.

The Senate concured in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President.

Messrs. Hall, Trumbull and Latham were appointed as the committee.

Mr. Trumbull, (Ill.,) gave notice that he would introduce to-morrow a bill to confiscate the property of rebels against the authority of the United States government and give freedom to persons held to labor in the slave states.

Mr. Wilkison, (Minn.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the distinction at present existing between the regular and volunteer forces of the United States army.

The United States Navy.

One of the wonders which this war has brought forth is the sudden creation of a powerful Navy. Nothing, probably, in the past history of the world can compare with such remarkable celerity. When the rebellion first commenced, the United States government had but two or three war vessels upon the Atlantic coast, with five or six in the Gulf of Mexico. At the present time, as we learn from Washington, the Government has in commission about two hundred and twenty-five vessels, with eighty on the stocks, forty of which will be completed within a period of three months.

The vessels of war now in commission are perfectly competent to assail half a dozen points on the Southern coast, and to throw the whole coast of the rebels into exstacies of terror. The draw-back is, the want of soldiers. The War Department cannot furnish trained regiments as fast as the Secretary of the Navy can offer ships for transport. The Secretary of the Navy wants one hundred thousand troops, but the demands of Kentucky and of the river expedition, and the necessity of keeping an immense force before Washington, leave but few troops to spare. If our troops go into winter quarters on the Potomac without a battle, we presume a considerable number of the regiments now lying inactive in camp will be ordered for duty in the genial winter clime of the South, thus transfering the seat of war from Virginia to the rebel coast and Gulf States, As soon as troops can be spared, other expeditions will start.—*Pittsburg Gazette*

Northern Farmers [illegible] Virginia

A very general [illegible] fested among young [illegible] in our army in Virginia [illegible] their future place [illegible] rebellion is settled [illegible] tomed to labor [illegible] latitude [illegible] pect [illegible] indu[illegible] ent[illegible]

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offer's homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue
Three cheers for, &c.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

☞ Our friend Dr. J. A. Freeman, was on Saturday last sworn into office as Coroner of Blair county. We believe the Dr. will make a good officer.

☞ As we are now at home these cold days our friend who promised us a load of wood will greatly oblige us by bringing it along the next time he comes to town.

FIRE IN NEWRY.—On Tuesday night last the stable of Edmund McConnell of Newry, was consumed by fire. It was with difficulty that the adjoining buildings were saved.

☞ In an extra we have laid before our readers the President's Message and commend it to the careful study of every one. It is short, calm and dignified, and speaks for itself.

[illegible] camp at Huntingdon has been [illegible] the balance of the men, [illegible] Col. Murray's [illegible] Camp Curtin [illegible]

[illegible] light in a

Tribune and the Post Office.

Some three weeks ago we stated that we had been dealt unfairly with in the Altoona post office. We had well nigh forgotten the matter, when lo and behold our neighbor comes out in an article against us, the spirit of which we are entirely unable to understand. We also stated that the disloyal clerk in the office had as well leave for the place where his sympathies are.—The *Tribune* now says it knows others who ought to leave also. Why not give us their names? If you are *intimate* enough with them to know them, we insist that you give their names to the public. It may be that our shell fell nearer the "Golden cricle" than we expected. If so, we have no regrets in regard to it. The delay in publishing the article may have been caused by certain "forms" through which it was necessary for it to pass before laid before the public.

The Tribune says, "had the editors of the *Whig* stated the cause of the attack, it would have put a different face on the matter." True, we did not state the cause but if you wish us to do so, please intimate it and we will comply with the request, and give you the names of at least three of our most respectable citizens in Altoona to verify it. The *Tribune* seems to talk with an air of authority in regard to the post office, as if they were one of the owners. They say if we wanted justice done us we took the wrong way to get it. This we must regard as an official threat to further wrong us. To this we say, do it, if you will.

This pet clerk has been in the office we understand, during all of Mr. Buchanan's administration and is likely to be there during Lincoln's administration if the public continues to bear with him.

SOLDIER KILLED.—Last Friday morning the body of a soldier was found lying across the railroad track in the lower part of Huntingdon, and upon examination, it was found to have been run over by the cars; the right arm was almost cut from the shoulder, and the wheel had evidently passed over the breast and upper part of the abdomen. A coroner's inquest was held by Esquire Snare, and a verdict of death from injuries received by being run over by the cars, rendered. The name of the deceased was Patrick McLaughlin, a private in the McClellan regiment, the same individual who had his thumb shot off in the fight in that place a few weeks ago.—He had been lying around intoxicated in that place for several days, and it is supposed was overcome by liquor, and unable to get off the tra[illegible]ben run over. The body was placed in a hastily constructed box, and sent east.

How He Cries.

Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, has finally found our publication office at Fettinger's, No. 1, Altoona House, and on the first sight thereof, shed's many tears. Oh! Dear Tribune, do not cry. Let your mind expand a little and you will soon see that there is room enough in Altoona for both of us. Hollidaysburg sports three newspapers, and why should the "high up" proprietors go into tears, on the appearance of a second one in our flourishing Altoona. We say again. Do not cry, we will let you have *taffy* enough, if not quite all.

☞ One night last week a party of 30 or 40 soldiers from Camp Crossman, made an attack on Mr. Dean's National House, in Huntingdon, tore off the spouting from the building, broke in the door, knocked over the stove and threw it into the street, broke the glassss and done other damage, ending in helping themselves to the liquors. It occured about twelve o'clock at night, when the citizens were mostly asleep.

☞ We learn that the "Silver Grey's" of Cambria county have received orders to report at Harrisburg this week. This company as we reported some time ago is composed of men of the age of 45 and upward. Dryden has said,

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

so we say,

None but the "Grey's" deserve the fair.

☞ We learn through a private source that two gentlemen attending the Educational Convention recently in session at Harrisburg were relieved of about two hundred dollars each by the stealth of some unknown person or persons.

Collision--A Steamboat Sunk--Nine Soldiers Drowned.

CINCINNATI NOV. 30.—The steamers Belle Creole, from Cincinnati for Pittburg, deeply ladened, and the Free Stone from the Kenawha, with a portion of Col. Lytle's Tenth Ohio regiment on board, collided last night, seven miles above this city. The Bell Creole sunk almost immediately. The concussion knocked eight or ten soldiers into the river, and it is thought that all but one were drowned. The cargo of [illegible] Bell Creole was valued at twenty thou[illegible]nd dollars, and is insured in Cincinnati [illegible]ices.

Southern News.

LOUISVILLE, DEC 2.—Southern papers to the 28th contain scattered accounts of the Pickens affair. The bombardment commenced on the 21st, and continued with occasional intermissions, night and day, till the 24th, when Col. Brown ceased firing. The rebels did not respond until after Fort Pickens opened the fire. The fire of the fort and outside of Santa Rosa Island batteries was directed against Barrancas and other rebel batteries, the rebel steamers Time and Newland, and the navy yard, while the Federal vessels engaged Fort McRae. The rebels admit 16 killed and wounded. Considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, including the caving in of the powder magazine and partial destruction of the navy yard, Warrington and a rebel train hauling provisions to the rebel army. The rebels seem to act strictly on the defensive. The stories about the disabling of the Colorado and Niagara appear to be unfounded. The Time and Neems were somewhat damaged, but got out of reach of Brown's fire. Brown received no reinforcements.

The east Tennessee bridge burners are to be court-martialed. Ex-State Senator Pickens is among the prisoners. The East Tennessee legislators have been called by the Legislature for an explanation of alleged connection with the bridge burning. They denied a knowledge, and asserted that the perpetrators were the representatives of a small faction only.

MEMPHIS.—A merchants' meeting has recommended the banks to cut their bills into fractional parts for change.

There are no tidings from Brownlow.

The Charleston *Courier* depredates the raising of black flags, and says that it is urged principally by those who keep at a safe distance from the war.

A New Orleans dispatch says that Gov. Moore and Generals Lowel and Ruggles, on the 24th reviewed 28,000 troops, including 1400 free colored.

The Bowling Green *Courier* recomends the seizure of hostages for any rebels in the federal prisons.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a correspondence between Lieut. Maury and the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral o[illegible] the Russian Navy. Constantine invites Maury to enter the Russian service. Maury replies that he cannot accept until Southern independence is established.

The Confederate gunboat Tuscarora, while coming from New Orleans, was accidently burned, totally, fifteen miles above Helena.

News from the South.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing Southern newspapers, from which the following items are gleaned:

The reported removal of the rebel capital from Richmond is denied.

The Southern papers are advocating the abolition of the elective franchise.

The latest advices from Pensacola represent that the fire had not been renewed. The accounts say that had the fire from Fort Pickens deen continued, Fort McRea would have been destroyed. No particulars of the affair are given.

The planters throughout the Southern sea board are represented to be destroying their crops, lest they fall into the hands of the Yankees.

A conspiracy of union men in New Orleans has been discovered, causing great excitement in the city. Many suspected persons had been arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—The Bowling Green *Courier*, of the 29th, says that a party of rebels went yesterday to Franklin to arrest some dozen Unionists. The later retired within a house and fired, killed one rebel, when the remainder set fire to the house, burning it and all the Unionists therein, except two.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says that the Mayor of Augusta and the Governors of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana recommend to the Legislature to suppress all unjust and unpatriotic speculation in the prime necessaries of life.

Armed Negroes.

"We learn by a gentleman direct from the Upper Potomac that General Jackson is now at Winchester, Virginia, in command of a regiment of negroes; that they are fully armed and equipped, and are being thoroughly drilled, in which exercise they take great delight. This information comes to us from a source entitled to credit, and from recent developments in other slave states, we apprehend that arming the negroes against us is now the settled policy of the rebels. From the first these men have been used for the benefit of the rebel army, either in building its fortifications, supplying it with the means of sustenance, in working their guns, or doing the drudgery of the camp, and now when they can be of more service under arms, they are enrolled into regiments to become a part of their fighting element."
—*Washington Republican.*

Skirmish near Newmarket.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 2.—A Skirmish occurred on Friday night near Newmarket, about five miles from Old Point Comfort. Three rebels were killed, including E. A. Scott, a well known merchant of Richmond. His body was identified by letters found in his pockets.

Col. Kerrigan Tried by Court Martial---His Reported Sentence---To be Shot for Treason.

NEW YORK, DEC, 2.—It is reported that Col. Kerrigan, late of the 25th New York regiment, has been tried by court martial for treason, and sentenced to be shot, and that his death warrant has been signed by the President. Kerrigan is a member of Congress from this city.

WASHINGTON, NOV' 29,—I am enabled to state on adequate authority that the government has decided that, for the present, there can be no trade with South Carolina through the port of Beaufort. Circumstances are not such just now as would warrant a chance of success to the undertaking if it were attempted, and until there is apparent a thorough Union feeling in the State or district where a port may be secured, it is not likely that any trade will be permitted. So far as Beaufort is concerned there has not been a shadow of returning loyalty, but, on the contrary a disposition to dispute the ground we have taken? What folly, then, to think of opening trade with such a people.

Important British Naval Movement.

NEW YORK, NOV. 30.—A London letter to the Times, of this city, mentions a rumor that a steam frigate had been sent to watch the U. S. steamer James Adger, on her departure, in consequence of the belief that her errand was to overhaul the West India mail packet and arrest Mason and Slidell. The letter says that the chase was desisted from when it became obvious that she had other business.

The Prince of Wales is about to make a tour through Turkey.

MARRIED.

In Martinsburg, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Burdine Blake, Rev. ALEXANDER SATTERFIELD to Miss ELIZABETH UTLEY, both of Blair County.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. E. B. Snyder, Mr. LEVI GEESEY to Miss KATE CHARLES, both of this place.

DIED.

On the 21st ult., Mr. JOHN KLUTZ, of Greenfield township, aged 67 years 10 months and 15 days.

The deceased was for many years a faithful and exemplary member of the Lutheran church. He departed this life suddenly and unexpectedly. The day he died he was engaged in duties about his barn, in his usual health; and on his way to the house he fell down. He was soon raised and carried to the house but was never seen to breath again. Truley "in the midst of life we are in death." J. F.

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Dec 6, 1861.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 75
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 15
" " Red,	1 00
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	40
Oats " "	25
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	31
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Hay per ton,	8 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	4 00
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1861.

Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.50@4.62½
Timothyseed "	1.25@2.00
Flour per bbl.—Superfine,	5.50@5.62½
Extra,	5.75@5.87½
Fancy brands,	6.50@7.50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.25@1.35
Southern,	1.40@1.45
Ohio white and Kentucky,	1.25@1.35
Rye—Penn'a,	72@76
Corn—Old,	64
New,	50
Oats,	40@41

Pittsburg Markets.

THURSDAY, December 5th, 1861.

FLOUR—The demand for Flour is moderate, while prices although steady remain unchanged. Sale of 50 bbls Family at $5,12; 60 do do at $5@5.15 and $5,20; 130 do do at $5,12. Extra is steady at from $4,65 to $4.75.

GROCERIES.—There is no new feature to notice in the Grocery market, with the exception that Coffee is a shade higher. Sugar is held at 9¼@10c; Molasses, 47@48c and Coffee, 16½@17c.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH
FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

TERMS.

The Daily will be published during the session of the Legislature for $1,00 per copy.
The Semi-Weekly will also be published at the low rate of $1,00 for the session.
The Weekly is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of $1.00 per year.
Address, GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg, Penna'.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Blair county Protection Mutual Assurance Company, at the office of the Company in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the 1st Monday (6th) of January 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JNO. DEAN.
Dec. 6, 1861.-2t.] Sec't of B. C. P. I. C.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The attention of the friends of Republican principles throughout the country is invited to the subscription terms, as given below, of the *Daily National Republican*. It is the only paper published at the National Capital which sustains the views of public policy upon which the present Administration was brought into power.

The postage to mail subscribers is thirty-nine cents per quarter, or one dollar and fifty-six cents per annum. This makes, with the subscription price of three dollars and fifty cents per annum, an annual cost of only five dollars and six cents

All treaties and acts of Congress are published in the *National Republican*. The acts of Congress are published as soon after their passage as they can be prepared for the press at the State Department.

All the proclamations of the President, notices from the State Department of the deaths of citizens abroad, advertisements of land sales and for contracts in all the Departments, monthly exhibits of the Treasury, everything in short, of an Executive nature, which is ordered for publication, appears in the *Daily National Republican*. This makes it a useful paper to everybody, and really an indispensable paper to many.

To the extent of the patronage extended to it, still further improvements will be made in its present literary and political merits.

Although this is intended as a Prospectus, specially of the *Daily National Republican*, there is appended also a Prospectus, giving the terms upon which the *Weekly National Republican* is furnished to mail subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The daily *National Republican* is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $3.50 per annum, in advance: five copies, $15.00.

Address WM. J. MURTAUGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1861.

The undersigned commenced, in the month of December last, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the "National Republican."

It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

It contains all the original matter of the daily "National Republican," with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It gives full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department receives special attention, and, in all respects, efforts are being made to establish the character of the "National Republican" as a Family Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention is paid to furnishing the readers of the "National Republican" with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politics the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here and in this vicinity that the projectors of the "National Republican" hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies, one year	5 00
Five copies, one year	7 00
Ten copies, one year	12 00
Twenty copies, one year	20 00
One copy, six months	1 00
Three copies, six months	2 50
Five copies, six months	3 50
Ten copies, six months	6 00
Twenty copies, six months	10 00

Payment always in advance.

When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should receive their papers at the same post-office.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in notes of solvent banks. Address

WM. J. MURTAUGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

H. FETTINGER'S
GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,
No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.
School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,
TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

NEW GOOS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c., the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN
Oct. 18. '61-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook.

The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

Blooded Stock for Sale!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.

Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

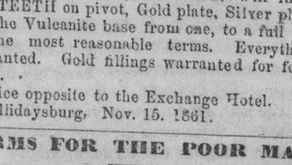
SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61-6m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL W. RHODES, DEC'D.

THE auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Lingafelt administrator of Samuel W. Rhodes, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, the 12th of December, 1861, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend, otherwise they will be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Nov. 22-3t.] AUG. S. LANDIS.



TEETH---TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Virginia street, in the room lately occupied by Maj. Leet.
October 18, '61-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

POETRY.

Do What Good You Can.

I would not pass from earth away
And leave no trace behind,
I wish to feel that I have been
Of service to mankind;
For what is life without a heart,
To sympathise with those
Whom stern misfortune hath assailed,
And crushed with bitter woes?

I envy not the proudest king
Tha t sits upon the trone,
Who hath not charity to make
His subjects' wants his own;
Nor would for a moment yield,
That treasure of the soul,
Which ever teacheth peace and love,
To gain the earth's control.

How grateful should the rich appear,
With wealth at their command;
That they can stretch toward the poor,
A firm and helping hand;
And if it chance to be our lot
To grace a lowly sphere,
Yet noble acts we may perform,
Though trifling may appear,

A kindly word, a gentle smile,
A sympathizing tear,
May raise the sinking, fainting heart,
And banish clouds of fear;
Ah! we should so attempt to live,
While here on earth we stay,
That fearless may we be when death
Shall summon us away.

THE FARMER.

Keeping Poultry.

Fowls of all kinds when laying, like a secret place, where their fellows cannot see them. Therefore they do not like to squat down in the hennery, surrounded by a greedy flock, that are ready to pounce into the nest, as soon as an egg is layed, and devour it. Therefore, to gratify the hen's secretiveness, and at the same time save the eggs from being devoured by any one of the flock, my practice has been, for a number of years, to make their nests of nail kegs—not those that are very small, nor the largest ones, but those that will hold about one hundred lbs. of nails. In years past, I have been accustomed to fill a keg about half full of straw for a nest, but, the past winter, have sawed all the kegs in two equal parts; knocking out the heads, and then nail a piece of cloth over the large end of each half keg, for a bottom. Any kind of old or new cloth may be tacked on with small trimming tacks. During the winter these half kegs are nailed up against the side of the hennery, about four feet from the floor. Hens that lay will soon learn that when they get into these nests, their fellows can not see them, as they are completely secluded in their cosy little nests; and if they themselves, are disposed to eat eggs, they find that if they attempt it, while standing on the edge of the keg, they cannot reach them conviently; and if they hop down into the nest, and attempt to pick the eggs, they will roll down against their feet, and they soon learn, that they are not able to pick hard enough in such a position, to break the shell. I find that a cloth bottom is superior to a wooden bottom, covered with a nest of straw.

As the weather becomes warmer, so that the hens seek nests in the yard, we make nests in secluded nooks, or the kegs might be removed from the hennery, and nailed against the side of the fence, and a little roof made over them.

Feeding Boxes Better than Racks.

Horses do not naturally gather their food from trees, why then should they be compelled in Winter to take it from a rack over-head? Every mouthful requires the animal to assume an unnatural position, which with young horses particularly, must interfere with the proper developement of the muscles of the neck, and with the graceful carriage of the head. May not the awkward manner in which many horses thrust their nose forward and upward, be attributed to the force of habit acquired in feeding from a rack? Another serious objection to racks is the danger from the seeds, dust, etc., falling into the eyes of the animal; and further, all effluvia of the stable, the vapor from liquid and solid excrements, the exhalations from the skin, and from the lungs, pass upward, and are to some extent absorbed by the hay—an addition neither savory, nor healthful.—The feed box may be made equally convenient with the rack, and is open to none of the above objections. It need not be large, and if the bottom be made of slats, all rejected fodder can be easily removed. A closed box on one side for feeding grain will be needed if the bottom of the main box be left open. The above may seem an unimportant matter to many, but every thing is worthy of attention which can add to the comfort and health of the noblest domestic animal.

Are The Animals Comfortable?

Fretful men are seldom fat. Irritation and annoyance interfere with both appetite and digestion. It is your man of comfortable circumstances and easy disposition, that increases in bulk. The same is true of animals. A fiery, excitable beast is fattened with difficulty, and frequent annoyance of any kind will seriously interfere with the thrift of stock. Profit as well as kindness demands that the comfort of animals should be studied. Let us note a few items which are often neglected.

Regularity in feeding is of the first importance. An animal fed at irregular periods will often be hungry, and will constantly be on the lookout for a supply; this causes continual uneasiness. Where the hour for feeding is fixed, and punctually observed, the appetite is regulated accordingly; the food is taken with a relish, and when it is disposed of, there is no further anxiety until the next feeding time comes around.

Keep animals clean. All are so naturally. Swine roll in the mud, and hens wallow in dust to clear themselves of vermin; they only choose the least of two evils. In Switzerland it is said that the hair of cows is kept as well combed and dressed as that of the women, and the animals themselves learn carefully to avoid all soiling of their coats. This is going to one extreme; but the opposite one, the entire neglect which allows the hind quarters of animals in the stable to become coated with manure, is a sin against common decency. Cleanliness is essential to health. The skin performs some of the most important functions of the body.—Keep it in good order by frequent carding and brushing. A coarse card is better for this purpose than a stiff curry-comb.—Much of the labor may be saved by supplying the stalls with plenty of litter. A good bed of straw will also aid in keeping the animal comfortably warm. The importance of this has too often been urged in the *Agriculturist* to need repetition here.

Continual confinement is irksome to all living creatures. Stock of every kind should be allowed to spend a little time in the yards during the warmest part of every pleasant day. Sunshine is stimulating to all natural functions, and is necessary to full health. Finally, keep the animals in good humor by keeping good-natured yourself. A "jolly" fat man will be much more likely to have "jolly" fat animals, than one who can not pass through the yard without venting his spleen by a kick or curse upon some unoffending brute.

VARIETY.

A Marriage Done For.

An ill-natured fellow quarreled with his sweetheart on the day they were to be married. After the ceremony had begun, and he was asked—"Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife," he replied "No."

"What's your reason?" asked the minister.

"I have taken a dislike to her, and that's enough," was the sure reply.

The parties retired—the bride in tears—and after much persuasion, the groom was induced to have the marriage proceed. It was now the lady's turn, and when the minister asked her the all-important question, "No!" replied she resolutely, "I have taken a dislike to him."

The groom, admiring her spunk, made the matter up with her as quick as possible, and a third time they presented themselves before the minister. He began the ceremony by asking the usual questions, which were satisfactorily answered this time.—but to the astonishment of the party, his reverence continued:

"Well, I'm glad to hear that you will take each other for husband and wife, for it's a good thing to be of forgiving tempers. You can now go and get married where you will—I'll not tie the knot, for I've taken a dislike to both of you."

Doomed Cities.

The New York *Times*, of yesterday, in commenting upon the operations of the stone fleet, says:

A dispatch from Washington gives assurance that the stone fleet has gone on the very mission towards which general hope spontaneously pointed—the closure of the ports of Charleston and Savannah! As this novel expedition sailed from New London and New Bedford, now seven days ago, and the weather has been highly propitious during the whole time, it is probable that it has already done its work, and that the five-and-twenty old hulks, with their stony burdens, scuttled broadside, have obliterated for years to come the *entree* to those cursed cities by the sea.

It must be confessed there is something wonderfully gratifying in this silent, resistless piece of Rhadamanthean justice. The calmness of the method is fine, and a *chef d'œuvre* in its way, no vulgar theatrical vengeance, no laying of the city in ashes, as these heated braggarts of Charleston threatened, but a silent *blight* falling on them as though out of the night—deadly, inevitable—and leaving those perfidious cities in a petrified death in life, to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

Anecdote told by Daniel Webster.

Hon. Daniel Webster had an anecdote of old Father Searl, the minister of his boyhood, which has never been in print, and which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buckskin breeches in cold weather. One Sunday morning in the autumn, Father Searl brought his down from the garret; but the wasps had taken possession of them during the summer and were having a nice time in them. By dint of effort he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the scriptures to the congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small waisted fellows, and jumped about the pubpit slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped around and danced the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, and were in commotion what to do, but he explained the matter by saying:

"Brethren don't be alarmed. The word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches."

☞ Rev. James F. Clarke, in his remarks at the funeral of Lieut. Putnam, related the following incident of a gallant Pulaski:—"The Polish soldier was gently rebuked by Washington for rash exposure of his life. He replied: 'General, my father died, killed in battle, when he was 22; my grandfather died in battle, fighting for his country where he was 23; General, I am 25, *and I am ashamed to be alive.*"

Religious Intelligence.

The Annual Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1861 are just published. From the "Advocate and Journal," we learn the condition of this Church at the close of the Conference year, to be as follows: Number of members, 865,446 of Probationers, 123,077; making a total of 990,447. The number of members who have died is 10,375. The number of baptisms during the year was 66,757; of which 32,347 were adults, and 34,410 children. The whole number of traveling preachers is 6,937; local preachers 8,269. There are 9,922 church edifices, and 2,763 parsonages. The increase in the value of church property during the year is $524,115. Collections for benevolent purposes: for Conference claimants, $54,275; for Missionary Society, $225,084; Tract Society $150,59; Bible Society $40,176; Sunday School Union, $11,507.—There has been an advance in every department of Sunday School statistics. The totals are: Schools, 13,336; officers and teachers, 146,910, Scholars, 800,266; volumes in libraries, 2,374,482.

Judgment For a Newspaper Account.

Among the recent decisions at the general term of the Supreme Court of the Albany (N. Y.) district, was one in favor of Mr. J. Seabury against Bradford O. Walt, for seven years subscription to the Catskill *Recorder and Democrat*. The New York *Observer*, one the oldest religious newspapers in the country says of this decision.—"It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to publishers of newspapers. The law which governed in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable in every State in the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper the last to be settled, especially the last which the laws will enforce. Responsible men, even under trifling whims, refuse to take their papers from the office, regardless of arrears, and when half a dozen more years have been added to arrears at the time of stopping, think it hard to pay the increased bill with interest and cost of collection."

Tying the Knot.

A young man was taking a sleigh ride with a pretty girl, when he met a minister who was somewhat celebrated for tying the knot matrimonial on short notice. He stopped him and asked hurriedly: "Can you tie a knot for me?" "Yes," said the minister. "I guess so; when do you want it done?" "Well, right away," was the reply; "is it lawful, though here in the highway? "O, yes, this is as good a place as any—as safe as the church itself.—"Well, then I want a knot tied in my horse's tail, to keep it out of the snow," shouted the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away, fearing less the minister, in his profane wrath, should fall from grace.

Union Rising in East Tennessee.

From Richmond, we have the intelligence that Parson Brownlow, with three thousand Union men is in the mountains in east Tennessee. This fire in the rear has greatly agitated the Confederates, who hold this movement more dangerous to them than the National occupatian of Kentucky. This rising was probably instigated by the near approach of the National forces, and the expectation that they would enter Tennessee in time to sustain the Union men. We hope that our advance will yet be made in time to save these men from being crushed, who have taken their lives in their hands, and perilled everything in a blow for their country.

PRIDE.—This is a vice which grows up in society so insensibly, steals in unobserved upon the human heart upon so many occasions, forms itself upon each strange pretention, and when it is done, veils itself under such a variety of unsuspected appearances, sometimes under that of humility itself; in all which cases self-love, like a false friend, instead of checking, most treacherously feeds the humor, points out some excellence in every soul to make him vain, and think more highly of himself than he ought to think; that, upon the whole, there is no one weakness into which the heart of man is more easily betrayed, or which requires greater helps of good sense to guard against.

☞ "Ma, here is a word in the Paper I want to know. What is homicide?"

"A homicide is when one murders another."

"Well, ma, when Jack Webb killed our old Tom cat, that was a Tommycide, wasn't it?"

"Pshaw, child, go away and don't bother me:",

Shortly after, young hopeful's mother didn't know he was out.

☞ A laughable incident is told of a nervous man; who imagined himself very sick; reports were in the neighborhood that he was given over by the doctor he was discovered early in the day making rapid strides through the street. His alarmed neighbors met him. "How are you friend?" "Sick, very sick. "Where now?" "After some one to sit up with me to-night; I am so plagued for watchers that there is no one I can depend upon."

☞ A great deal of non chalance that passes for philosiphy is nothing more nor nor less than natural stupidity.

BARGAIN.—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

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Philadelphia Through	6 A M.
Eastern Way	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Duncansville	9 A M.
Bedford	"
Martinsburg	1 P M.
Williamsburg	"
Altoona	1.30 P. M.
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburgh "	"
Duncansville "	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.20 A M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburg "	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Martinsburg	11 A. M.
Williamsburg	"
EVENING—	
Eastern Way	3.30 P. M.
Altoona	"
Bedford	5 P. M.
Philadelphia Through	10 P. M.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Sparg's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec of Interior.	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.
J Lowther, C J Mann, A McCormick, Auditors
John McClelland, Assessor.
Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder, Assistant Assessors.
William Mahoney, East Ward; John L Piper, West Ward; Christian Whistler, North Ward; Judges of Elections.
D M Greene, John Hooper, East Ward; J K Bellman, Robert Pitcairns, West Ward; Robert McCormick, John Condo, North Ward, Inspectors.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

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Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

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References:
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James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co Penna.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
NEW VOLUME.
On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to moderate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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